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09/994,634	11/28/2001	Daryl Dean Schroeder	10015860-1	7723

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HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
Intellectual Property Administration
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EXAMINER

PHAM, TUAN

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2618

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/994,634	Applicant(s) SCHROEDER, DARYL DEAN	
	Examiner TUAN A. PHAM	Art Unit 2618	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 February 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3, 5-13, 21-23 and 25-31 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3, 5-13, 21-23, and 25-31 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed on 02/05/2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

(I) Applicant's First argument:

In response to applicant's remark on pages 9-10, Applicant argues that Riazi (U.S. No.: 6,748,005) fails to teach "translation the video data" as recited in claims 1, 9, and 25.

In response to applicant's arguments as stated above, Examiner respectfully disagrees with the applicant's argument. In this case, Riazi teaches a video-audio receiver and demodulator block 110 that operate to convert three RF signal received from base station 20. The video-audio receiver and demodulator block 110 comprises two parts, the video-audio receiver part and demodulation part. The video-audio receiver part receives the RF signal from the base station 20, the RF signal includes a video-audio data and carrier signal. It is clearly seen that the video-audio receiver part **converts the video-audio data** receive from the base station 20 for displaying the video data to the monitor display 14 and produce the audio signal to the headphone output port 24 (see figure 8, video-audio receiver and demodulator block 110, monitor display 14, col.5, ln. 64-65, col.6, ln.1-15, col.10, ln.60-61). Examiner agree with the applicant has point out in page 9 that the demodulator is an electronic circuit used to extract information modulated on a carrier wave. In addition, demodulation part of Riazi extract the video and audio data from the carrier signal that modulated when transmit

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(see figure 8, video-audio receiver and demodulator block 110, col.5, ln. 64-65, col.6, ln.1-15, col.10, ln.60-61). Furthermore, The MERRIAM-WEBSTER Online Dictionary defined “**translation**” as “**Conversion**”. Therefore, the video-audio receiver part of Riazzi can be read as a translation video data as recited in claims 1, 9, and 25.

(II) Applicant's Second argument:

In response to applicant's remark on page 9, Applicant argues that Riazzi (U.S. No.: 6,748,005) fails to teach “translation the video data because the video displayed on the display 14 replicates the video display by the local PC monitor 46” as recited in claims 1, 9, and 25.

In response to applicant's arguments as stated above, Examiner respectfully disagrees with the applicant's argument. Col.6, ln.1-15 of Riazzi disclosed the video displayed on the display 14 replicates the video which would be displayed by the local PC monitor 46 **if the terminal were not in use** and the user was utilizing the PC 30. The system of Riazzi supports a dual monitor function. Replicates the video signal is not related to the translation the video data. It is clearly seen that the video-audio receiver and demodulator block 110 is received the RF signal direct from the base station 20 and **converts the video-audio data** receive from the base station 20 for displaying the video data to the monitor display 14, it is not received the signal from the PC monitor 46. Therefore, Riazzi teaches a translation video data as recited in claims 1, 9, and 25.

(III) Applicant's Third argument:

In response to applicant's remark on page 10, Applicant argues that Examiner has fails to combine Riazi, Batke, and Arnold as recited in independent claim 9.

In response to applicant's arguments, Examiner respectfully disagrees with the applicant's argument. It appears that Applicant is attacking individual merits of Riazi, Batke, and Arnold and concludes that there is no impetus to combine them. However, one must consider **the combination of references as a whole** under a 103 rejection. One cannot show non-obviousness by attacking references individually. In re Keller, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981). The test for obviousness is not whether features of one reference may be bodily incorporated into the other to produce claimed subject matter but simply what the combination of references makes obvious to one of ordinary skill in pertinent art. In re Bozek, (CCPA) 163 USPQ 545. The question in a rejection for obviousness on a combination of references is what secondary reference would teach one skilled in the art and not whether its structure could be bodily substituted in basic reference structure. In re Richman, 165 USPQ 509 (CCPA 1970). In this regard, the intent of Batke and Arnold as a secondary teaching is not to combine its structural features in Riazi, but rather to combine the known features of Batke and Arnold with the known features of Riazi to achieve the claimed invention. KSR Int'l v. Teleflex, Inc., 127 S. Ct. 1727 (2007), obviousness of claimed subject matter involving a combination of known features. Therefore, there is an existing a strong prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C 103, and proper to combine Riazi, Batke, and Arnold.

For the reasons above, the 103 rejections as set forth in the last Office Action stand.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1, 25, and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The newly added subject matter of “the monitor wireless transceiver is to extract the video data from the wireless signal” to dependent claims 1, 25, and 31 is considered new matter because the specification as original filed does not provide support for such limitation.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. **Claims 1-2, 5-8, and 25-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Riazi et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,748,005, hereinafter, "Riazi").**

Regarding claim 1, Riazi teaches a display monitor (see figure 1, display 14), comprising:

a monitor wireless transceiver (see figure 1, figure 8, wireless monitor 14, data radio modem 112) configured to receive from a computer wireless transceiver of a computer main unit wireless signal containing video data, wherein the monitor wireless transceiver is to extract the video data from the wireless signal (see figure 1, figures 8-9, data radio modem 112 is received the video data from the computer 30 via the data radio modem 128 of the base station 20, demodulation part of Riazi extract the video and audio data from the carrier signal that modulated when transmit, in this case, the demodulator can be integrated with the modem 112, or it is inherent that the modem is included demodulator, and the term of modem defined as modulation-demodulation);

a computer display device (see monitor 14), and

a display driver (read on a video-audio receiver)(see figure 8, a video- audio receiver and demodulator 110) coupled between the computer display device and the monitor wireless transceiver (see figure 8, a video- audio receiver and demodulator 110, display 14, data radio modem 112) wherein the display driver is configured to receive from the monitor wireless transceiver the extracted video data (see figure 1, a video-audio receiver and demodulator 110 receives the RF signal receive from the transceiver of the base station 20, in this case, the modulator can be integrated with the modem 112), translate the extracted video data to produce translated video data, and provide

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the translated video data to the computer display device (the video-audio receiver block 110 receives the RF signal from the base station 20, the RF signal includes a video and audio data. It is clearly seen that the video-audio receiver 110 **converts the video data** receive from the base station 20 for displaying the video data to the monitor display 14, see figure 8, video-audio receiver and demodulator block 110, monitor display 14, col.5, ln. 64-65, col.6, ln.1-15, col.10, ln.60-61).

Regarding claim 2, Riazi further teaches the monitor wireless transceiver are configured to employ radio frequency (RF) communications (see figure 1, col.3, ln.61).

Regarding claim 5, Riazi further teaches an audio port configured to connect one or more audio devices to said wireless computer monitor (see figure 1, audio port 24, col.4, ln.12-15); and an audio driver (see figure 8, video-audio receiver 110 should includes a driver); wherein said audio port and said audio driver are connected to said monitor wireless transceiver and are configured to relay data between said computer main unit and said one or more audio devices (see figures 1, 8, data radio modem block 112 includes a driver, audio port 24, computer 30).

Regarding claim 6, Riazi further teaches the audio port and the audio driver relay data to and from the one or more audio devices (see figure 1, figure 8, audio port 24, data radio modem block 112, speaker 52, MIC 54, col.4, ln.25-40).

Regarding claim 7, Riazi further teaches keyboard port configured to connect a keyboard to said wireless computer monitor (see figure 1, keyboard port 32, display 14); and a keyboard driver (data radio modem block 112 includes a driver); wherein said keyboard port and said keyboard driver are connected to said monitor wireless

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transceiver and are configured to relay data from said keyboard to said computer main unit in a wireless manner (see figure 1, figure 8, keyboard port 32, data radio modem block 112, computer 30, col.4, ln.12-15).

Regarding claim 8, Riazi further teaches a pointing device port configured to connect one or more pointing devices to said wireless computer monitor (see figure 8, it is clearly seen that the block 112 should includes a connector for connect the mouse 16); and a pointing device driver (see block 112 should include driver); wherein said pointing device port and said pointing device driver are connected to said monitor wireless transceiver and are configured to relay data from said one or more pointing devices to said computer main unit in a wireless manner (see figure 8, pointing device 16 connect to block 112, col.4, ln.10-15).

Regarding claim 25, Riazi teaches a computer system comprising (see figure 1):

a computer main unit (see figure 1, computer 30);

a computer wireless transceiver connected to said computer main unit (see figures 1&9, modem 128 is inside the base station 20, computer 30), and

a first wireless computer monitor (see figure 1, wireless monitor 10), including:
a monitor wireless transceiver (see figure 1, figure 8, wireless monitor 14, data radio modem 112) configured to receive from the computer main unit via the computer wireless transceiver wireless signal containing video data wherein the monitor wireless transceiver is to extract the video data from the wireless signal (see figure 1, figures 8-9, data radio modem 112 is received the video data from the computer 30 via the data

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radio modem 128 of the base station 20, demodulation part of Riazi extract the video and audio data from the carrier signal that modulated when transmit, in this case, the demodulator can be integrated with the modem 112, or it is inherent that the modem is included demodulator, and the term of modem defined as modulation-demodulation);

a computer display device (see figure 8, display 14), and

a data translator (see figure 8, read on a video- audio receiver and demodulator 110), coupled between said computer display device and said monitor wireless transceiver (see figure 8, a video- audio receiver and demodulator 110, display 14, data radio modem 112), for receiving from the monitor wireless transceiver the extracted video data (see figure 8, col.6, ln.1-15, a video- audio receiver and demodulator 110 receives the RF signal from the base station 20), translating the extracted video data to produce translated video data, and providing the translated video data to the computer display device (the video-audio receiver block 110 receives the RF signal from the base station 20, the RF signal includes a video and audio data. It is clearly seen that the video-audio receiver 110 **converts the video data** receive from the base station 20 for displaying the video data to the monitor display 14, see figure 8, video-audio receiver and demodulator block 110, monitor display 14, col.5, ln. 64-65, col.6, ln.1-15, col.10, ln.60-61).

Regarding claim 26, Riazi further teaches display driver (read on the video-audio receiver and demodulator block 110)(the video-audio receiver and demodulator block 110 receives the RF signal from the base station 20, the RF signal includes a video and audio data. It is clearly seen that the video-audio receiver and demodulator

110 **converts the video data** receive from the base station 20 for displaying the video data to the monitor display 14, see figure 8, video-audio receiver and demodulator block 110, monitor display 14, col.5, ln. 64-65, col.6, ln.1-15, col.10, ln.60-61).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. **Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Riazi et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,748,005, hereinafter, "Riazi") in view of Beetesson et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 5,877,745, hereinafter, "Beetesson").**

Regarding claim 3, Riazi disclosed invention, but fails to disclose infrared communication. However, Beetesson teaches infrared communication (see figure 3, IR transceiver 29).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Beetesson into view of Riazi in order to communicate in short range.

7. Claims 9-10, 12-13, 22-23 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Riazi et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,748,005, hereinafter, "Riazi") in view of Batke et al. (US Patent No.: 7,200,649, hereinafter, "Batke") and further in view of Arnold et al. (US Patent No.: 5,905,719, hereinafter, "Arnold").

Regarding claim 9, Riazi teaches a computer system, comprising (see figure 1):
a computer wireless transceiver (see figure 1, figure 9, modem 128), coupled to said computer main unit (see figure 1, computer 30, base station 20 which include modem 128), for relaying wireless communications to and from said computer main unit (see figure 1, computer 30, base station 20 which include modem 128); and

a first wireless computer monitor (see figure 1, wireless monitor 10), said first wireless computer monitor comprising; a monitor wireless transceiver performing wireless communications (see figure 8, modem 112); and a computer display device (see figure 8, display 14), said monitor wireless transceiver is configured to wirelessly communicate with computer wireless transceiver (see figures 1, 8-9, monitor 10 is wirelessly communicate with base station 20 via wireless link 12),

a display driver (read on video-audio receiver block 110) connected between said computer display device and said monitor wireless transceiver (see figure 8, video-audio receiver and demodulator block 110, modem 112, monitor display 14),

the monitor wireless transceiver to receive wireless signals containing video data from the computer wireless transceiver (see figure 1, a video- audio receiver and demodulator 110 receives the RF signal receive from the transceiver of the base station 20), and the display driver to translate video data contained in the received wireless

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signals to translated video data provided to the computer display device (the video-audio receiver block 110 receives the RF signal from the base station 20, the RF signal includes a video and audio data. It is clearly seen that the video-audio receiver and demodulator 110 **converts the video data** receive from the base station 20 for displaying the video data to the monitor display 14, see figure 8, video-audio receiver and demodulator block 110, monitor display 14, col.5, ln. 64-65, col.6, ln.1-15, col.10, ln.60-61).

It should be noticed that Riazi fails to teach a computer main unit having a unique address associated therewith, However, Batke teaches a computer main unit having a unique address associated therewith (see col.13, ln.8-45, each computer assign its own unique address).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Batke into view of Riazi in order to support multiple computers over network.

Riazi and Batke, in combination, fails to teach said wireless communication includes data and said unique address. However, Arnold teaches said wireless communication includes data and said unique address (see col.6, ln.13-26).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Arnold into view of Riazi and Batke in order to support multiple computers over network.

Regarding claim 10, Riazi further teaches a computer system wherein the computer wireless transceiver and the monitor wireless transceiver are configured to employ radio frequency (RF) communications (see figure 1, col.3, ln.61).

Regarding claim 12, Riazi further teaches said first wireless computer-monitor further comprises: an audio port capable of connecting one or more audio devices to said wireless computer monitor (see figure 1, audio port 24, col.4, ln.12-15); and an audio driver (see figure 8, video and audio 110); wherein said audio port and said audio driver are connected to said monitor wireless transceiver and are capable of relaying data between said computer main unit and said one or more audio devices in a wireless manner (see figures 1, 8, video and audio 110, audio port 24, computer 30).

Regarding claim 13, Riazi further teaches the audio port and the audio driver relay data to and from the one or more audio devices (see figure 1, figure 8, audio port 24, audio demodulator 110, speaker 52, MIC 54, col.4, ln.25-40).

Regarding claim 22, Riazi further teaches keyboard port configured to connect a keyboard to said wireless computer monitor (see figure 1, keyboard port 32, display 14); and a keyboard driver (data radio modem block 112 includes a driver); wherein said keyboard port and said keyboard driver are connected to said monitor wireless transceiver and are configured to relay data from said keyboard to said computer main unit in a wireless manner (see figure 1, figure 8, keyboard port 32, data radio modem block 112, computer 30, col.4, ln.12-15).

Regarding claim 23, Riazi further teaches a pointing device port configured to connect one or more pointing devices to said wireless computer monitor (see figure 8, it

is clearly seen that the block 112 should includes a connector for connect the mouse 16); and a pointing device driver (see block 112 should include driver); wherein said pointing device port and said pointing device driver are connected to said monitor wireless transceiver and are configured to relay data from said one or more pointing devices to said computer main unit in a wireless manner (see figure 8, pointing device 16 connect to block 112, col.4, ln.10-15).

Regarding claim 31, Riazi further teaches the monitor wireless transceiver is to extract the video data from the received wireless signals, and the device driver is to translate the extracted video data to the translated video data (see figure 1, figures 8-9, data radio modem 112 is received the video data from the computer 30 via the data radio modem 128 of the base station 20, demodulation part of Riazi extract the video and audio data from the carrier signal that modulated when transmit, in this case, the demodulator can be integrated with the modem 112, or it is inherent that the modem is included demodulator, and the term of modem defined as modulation-demodulation).

8. Claims 27-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Riazi et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,748,005, hereinafter, "Riazi") in view of Gawne (US Pub. No.: 2002/0165007).

Regarding claim 27, Riazi disclosed invention, but fails to teach a second wireless monitor, and wherein each of said first and second wireless monitors has a unique address for wireless communication, such that each of said first and second wireless monitors is capable configured to receive unique data from said computer

concurrently with the other of said first and second wireless monitors. However, Gawne teaches a second wireless monitor, and wherein each of said first and second wireless monitors has a unique address for wireless communication, such that each of said first and second wireless monitors is capable configured to receive unique data from said computer concurrently with the other of said first and second wireless monitors (see figure 3, display 312A-312C, [0004-006]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Gawne into view of Riazi in order to provide a low cost system as suggested by Gawne at [0004].

Regarding claim 28, Riazi teaches all the limitation of claim 28, except a second display monitor. However, Gawne teaches a second display monitor (see figure 3, display 312A-312C, [0004-006], it is clearly seen that the second display monitor of Gawne can be modify that includes all the components of the Riazi's display).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Gawne into view of Riazi in order to provide a low cost system as suggested by Gawne at [0004].

Regarding claim 29, Gawne teaches wireless computer monitors have unique addresses that are communicated in wireless communications between the computer main unit and the wireless computer monitors (see figure 3, display 312A-312C, [0004-006, 0024]).

9. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Riazi et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,748,005, hereinafter, "Riazi") in view of Batke et al. (US Patent No.: 7,200,649, hereinafter, "Batke") and further in view of Arnold et al. (US Patent No.: 5,905,719, hereinafter, "Arnold") as applied to claim 9 above, and further in view of Beetesson et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 5,877,745, hereinafter, "Beetesson").

Regarding claim 11, Riazi, Batke, and Arnold, in combination, fails to teach infrared communication. However, Beetesson teaches infrared communication (see figure 3, IR transceiver 29).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Beetesson into view of Riazi, Batke, and Arnold in order to communicate in short range.

10. Claims 21 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Riazi et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,748,005, hereinafter, "Riazi") in view of Batke et al. (US Patent No.: 7,200,649, hereinafter, "Batke") and further in view of Arnold et al. (US Patent No.: 5,905,719, hereinafter, "Arnold") as applied to claim 9 above, and further in view of Gawne (US Pub. No.: 2002/0165007).

Regarding claim 21, Riazi teaches a wireless computer system that included wireless monitor and wireless PC. Riazi, Batke, and Arnold, in combination, fails to teach a second wireless monitor, said second wireless computer monitor having a unique address for wireless communication, and including a monitor wireless

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transceiver performing wireless communications, and a computer display device connected to said monitor wireless transceiver of the second wireless computer monitor, wherein said second wireless monitor is configured to receive unique data from and transmit unique data to said computer main unit in a wireless manner through said monitor wireless transceiver and said computer wireless transceiver, concurrently with said first wireless computer monitor. However, Gawne teaches a second wireless monitor, said second wireless computer monitor having a unique address for wireless communication, and including a monitor wireless transceiver performing wireless communications, and a computer display device connected to said monitor wireless transceiver of the second wireless computer monitor, wherein said second wireless monitor is configured to receive unique data from and transmit unique data to said computer main unit in a wireless manner through said monitor wireless transceiver and said computer wireless transceiver, concurrently with said first wireless computer monitor (see figures 3, 5, [0006, 0024], the wireless transceiver 504, display 312A-312C).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Gawne into view of Riaz, Batke, and Arnold in order to provide a low cost system as suggested by Gawne at [0004].

Regarding claim 30, Gawne further teaches the first wireless computer monitor also has a unique address (see [0006, 0024]).

Conclusion

11. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tuan A. Pham whose telephone number is (571) 272-8097. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 8:30 AM-5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew Anderson can be reached on (571) 272-4177. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

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Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have question on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/TUAN A PHAM/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2618